NLSY79 APPENDIX 15:

RECIPIENCY EVENT HISTORIES

RECIPIENCY EVENT HISTORIES

The manner in which information about program recipiency for NLSY79 respondents is collected changed in 1993, the first time all interviews were conducted with an electronic instrument using computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). Information collected in 1993 and after takes the form of a more complete event history, without regard to skipped interviews. The CAPI variables have been combined with the PAPI variables in order to create an event history for each respondent for each of the five types of recipiency (AFDC, Food Stamps, SSI and other public assistance/welfare, unemployment compensation, and spousal unemployment compensation).

These event history variables are located within the RECIPIENCY record type on the main NLSY79 CD. For each type of recipiency, there is (1) a monthly indicator of receipt or non-receipt, (2) a monthly dollar value of the benefits, (3) a yearly indicator of receipt or non-receipt, and (4) a yearly dollar value of the benefits. In addition to these benefit-specific variables, there are also two yearly summary variables which indicate (1) whether or not the respondent has received any benefits from AFDC, Food Stamps, or SSI and other public assistance/welfare, and (2) the dollar value of benefits from all of these sources.

This appendix first contrasts the collection of information on recipiency in the PAPI years to that of the CAPI years. It then describes the creation and editing process for the recipiency event history variables.

PROGRAM RECIPIENCY IN PAPER-AND-PENCIL INTERVIEWS

In paper-and-pencil (PAPI) NLSY79 rounds (1992 and prior), information on R and spouse unemployment compensation, AFDC, Food Stamps and other welfare recipiency was gathered for the **calendar year prior to the interview year only.** For instance, someone interviewed in 1992 was asked about the months of recipiency in 1991 only. An average figure per week/month was then asked for the entirety of 1991. For example, if a respondent said s/he was receiving AFDC in March, April and May of 1991, and again in September and October of 1991, s/he was only asked for an average amount per month received during those months in 1991.

Data collected in this manner generates a complete event history **only** for respondents who were interviewed at each interview date. For those respondents, information would be present for each month benefits were received from January 1978 through December 1991 (the year before the 1992 interview). However, a respondent skipping one or more interviews would be missing information for each calendar year preceding missed interview years. For example, a respondent missing the 1985 and 1990 interviews would be missing recipiency information for calendar years 1984 and 1989.

PROGRAM RECIPIENCY IN CAPI INTERVIEWS

Beginning with the 1993 CAPI survey, respondents are asked about recipiency in two different manners. First, if the respondent reported receiving benefits in December of the year before the last interview, s/he is then asked if s/he has received continuously since then. If the respondent answers "yes" to this question, s/he is then asked for an average dollar per month/week in each year that benefits were received. The respondent then begins the next section of the interview. Respondents answering "no" are then asked for the date that they first stopped receiving benefits. For these individuals, average dollar values are collected for each year within this initial spell. These respondents are then asked the same questions as the respondents who were not receiving benefits in December of the year preceding the last interview.

Respondents who were not receiving benefits in December of the year before the last interview are asked if they have received benefits at all since January of the last interview year. Individuals who report no recipiency since January of the last interview skip to the next section of the interview. If the respondent answers "yes," s/he is then asked for the date when the benefits first began. This is considered the first spell. Respondents are then asked if benefits have been received continuously since this start date. If the respondent answers "yes," receipt has been continuous, s/he is asked for the average dollar amount received per month/week. These respondents then proceed to the next section of the interview. If the respondent answers that receipt has not been continuous since this first start date, s/he is asked to report the first date s/he stopped receiving benefits. Average dollar figures per month/week are collected for each year within this first spell.

All respondents who report completing a first spell since January of the last interview are asked if they started receiving benefits again since the first spell ended. Information on up to five spells is collected in the manner described above. If there are more than five spells, the respondent is asked about the first five and the most recent. The flow of questions within these sections is illustrated in Figure A15.1.

In interviews following the initial CAPI interview (1993 in most cases), respondents are asked to verify the last month they reported receiving benefits (if any). They are then asked about any recipiency since their date of last interview. With CAPI, the retrospective recipiency event history is collected from the date of the last interview, providing a more continuous longitudinal record, even for respondents who skip interviews.

VARIABLE CREATION

PAPI Interviews

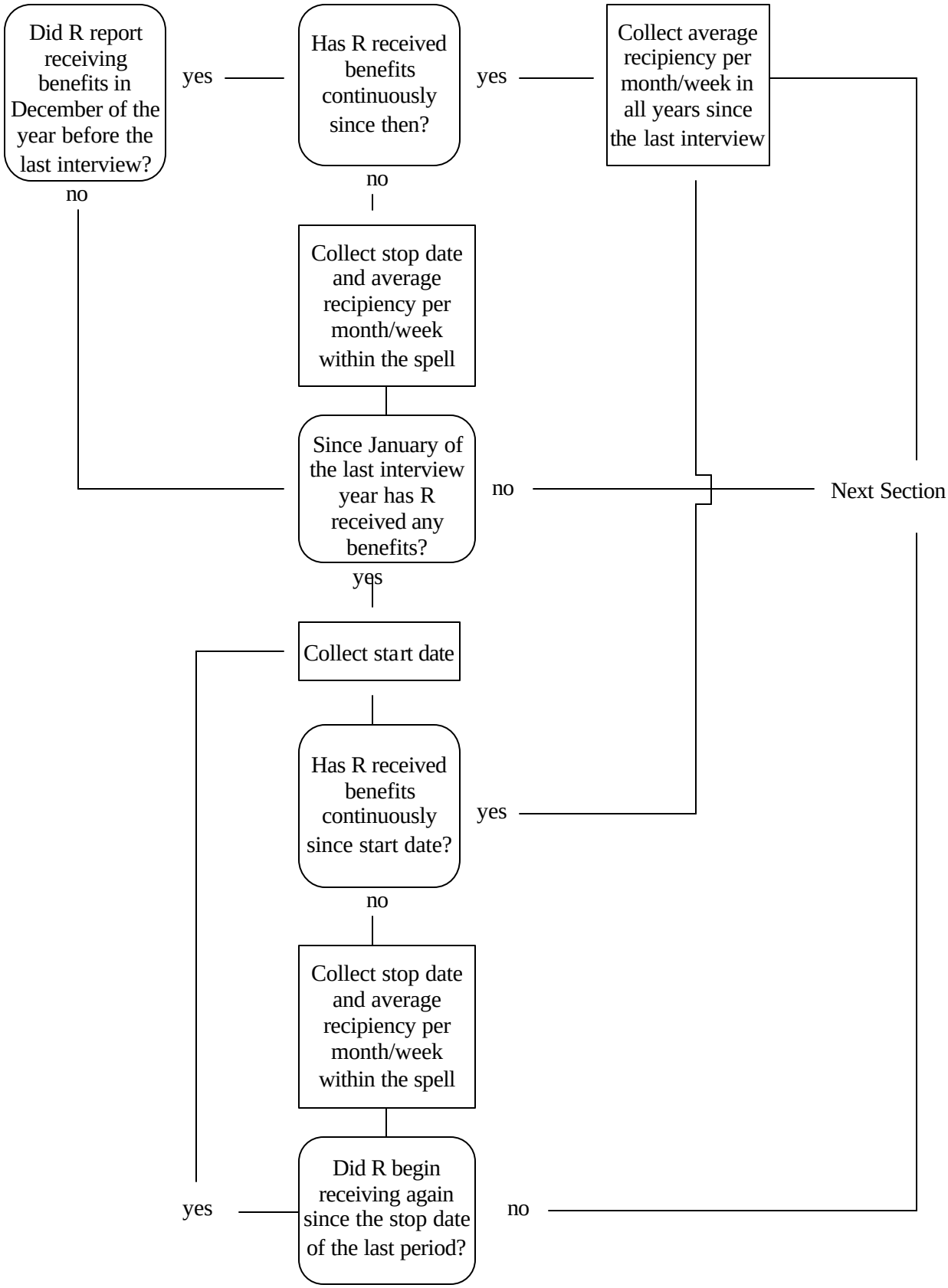
For most of the PAPI years, the yearly and monthly receipt/non-receipt variables are taken directly from responses, and the average monthly value of benefits is used for each month that the respondent reports receiving benefits. For unemployment compensation, weekly averages were collected. This weekly average was multiplied by four and then used as the monthly average. However, there are two main exceptions to this. First, the Food Stamp program underwent a change in 1979. Prior to this, recipients were allowed to purchase food stamps at a price below their market value. Because the 1979 interview asked respondents about recipiency in 1978, respondents who reported receiving food stamps were asked how much they paid for the food stamps in addition to the dollar value of the food stamps received in the last month they received benefits in 1978. The net transfer for 1979 is estimated by subtracting the dollar amount paid from the dollar value received. In all subsequent years, respondents were only asked for the dollar value received in the last month of the previous year that benefits were received.

The second exception concerns SSI and other forms of public assistance/welfare. The series of questions pertaining to public assistance/welfare and SSI has undergone some changes since the beginning of the survey. Initially, in 1979, respondents were asked in a single question if they had received income from any of the sources mentioned above. Respondents were also asked which months benefits were received and the average amount received each month. They were then asked to identify from which sources they received benefits. However, it is not possible to identify how much of this amount is attributable to each source if more than one source was reported.

From 1980 through 1984, the question was divided into two separate ones. Respondents were first asked if they had received any benefits from SSI in the preceding year. They were then asked which months benefits were received and the average amount received each month. A second set of questions asked respondents if they had received public assistance/welfare in the preceding year and, if so, in which months and the average amount received each month.

The format of the questions was changed once again in 1985 and has remained the same since then. As with the initial interview in 1979, respondents were asked if they had received any benefits from SSI, public assistance/welfare. They were then asked which months benefits were received and the average amount received each month. However, unlike the 1979 interview, respondents were not asked to identify the source of the benefits.

Figure A15.1 Flow of Program Recipiency Questions in CAPI Interviews



Because the responses from 1985 through 1992 contain the least amount of information, the other responses need to be converted to resemble responses to the single question asked in those years. Thus, if the respondent reported receiving benefits from either SSI or public assistance/welfare in answer to the separate questions, then the response to the single question becomes yes. The same methodology was used in determining recipiency in each month. If benefits were reported from both questions, then the amount received that month was determined to be the sum of the averages.

CAPI Interviews

Due to the way PAPI interviews collected data (for the calendar year prior to the survey year), information on recipiency is available beginning with January of 1978. Designating this to be month 1 of the monthly event history, all start and stop dates can be identified by their month number. This may be easily calculated using the following algorithm: *month_# = (year - 1978) x 12 + month*. For instance, June of 1993 would be: *(1993 - 1978) x 12 + 6 = 186*. Once all start and stop dates have been calculated, the event history for each individual can be created.

To illustrate this, consider Case 1 from Table A15.1. This respondent was not interviewed in 1992 which means that her/his event history from the PAPI years would contain information up through December of 1990. Thus, the beginning month of the CAPI event history would be January of 1991 (month 157). According to the example, this respondent was receiving benefits in December of 1991 and continued to do so until June of 1991 (month 162) and then received no further benefits. The event history would then be formed by placing ones into months 157 - 162 and zeros into months 163 - 186. The dollar amount variable would be created similarly; the dollar value reported for average benefits in 1991, 135, would be placed into months 157 - 162 and zero would be placed into months 163 - 186. This same logic can be applied to each respondent, regardless of the number of reported spells of recipiency: placing ones into all months within a spell (from *start_spell(i)* to *stop_spell(i)*) and zeros into all months outside of spells (1 + *stop_spell(i)* to *start_spell(i+1) -1*).

To illustrate more completely how each respondent's event history was created, Table A15.1 depicts four additional hypothetical cases. Cases 2 and 4 represent respondents who receive continuously after their start dates; Case 3 depicts a respondent who reports no benefit receipt; and Case 5 represents a respondent who reports two completed spells of recipiency. Table A15.2 presents the event histories which would result if the information had been given by the respondents portrayed in Table A15.1.

In each CAPI interview, information is collected for all time up to the interview date. Because all respondents are not interviewed in the same month, the resultant event histories would be of unequal length. In order to avoid this, a -4 is placed into each monthly indicator and dollar value from the month following the interview month to December of the interview year. These -4's function merely as place savers and will be replaced by information collected in the next interview, or by -5's if the respondent is not interviewed. For example, if the respondent represented by Case 1 is interviewed in September of 1994 and reports no benefit receipt since the last year, then the -4's for July to December of 1993 become 0's and -4's are placed in the months and dollar values for October to December of 1994. These new -4's would later be replaced by information from the 1996 interview.

Table A15.1 Five Hypothetical CAPI Cases

Question	Case				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Interview date	6/93	6/93	10/93	7/93	8/93
Year of last interview	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991
Receive Dec year before last interview?	Y	Y	N	N	N
Spell_0 continuous?	N	Y	—	—	—
First stop date spell_0	6/91	—	—	—	—
Average monthly/weekly benefits in '91 months (rec'd Dec or year before last int)	135	—	—	—	—
Receive since Jan of last interview?	—	—	N	Y	Y
Start date spell_1	—	—	—	3/91	3/91
New spell since stop date spell_0	—	—	—	—	—
Start date spell_1	—	—	—	—	—
Spell_1 continuous?	—	—	—	Y	N
Stop date spell_1	—	—	—	—	9/91
Average monthly/weekly benefits in '91 months (1st new spell)	—	—	—	—	200
New spell since stop date spell_1?	—	—	—	—	Y
Start date spell_2	—	—	—	—	2/93
Spell_2 continuous?	—	—	—	—	N
Stop date spell_2	—	—	—	—	5/93
Average monthly/weekly benefits in '93 months (2nd new spell)	—	—	—	—	225
New spell since stop date spell_2?	—	—	—	—	N
Average monthly/weekly benefits in '91 months (rec'd contn'ly since last start date)	—	145	—	157	—
Average monthly/weekly benefits in '92 months (rec'd contn'ly since last start date)	—	152	—	160	—
Average monthly/weekly benefits in '93 months (rec'd contn'ly since last start date)	—	175	—	163	—

Table A15.2 Resultant Event Histories

	Case									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	yes/no	dollar	yes/no	dollar	yes/no	dollar	yes/no	dollar	yes/no	dollar
1/91	1	135	1	145	0	0	0	0	0	0
2/91	1	135	1	145	0	0	0	0	0	0
3/91	1	135	1	145	0	0	1	157	1	200
4/91	1	135	1	145	0	0	1	157	1	200
5/91	1	135	1	145	0	0	1	157	1	200
6/91	1	135	1	145	0	0	1	157	1	200
7/91	0	0	1	145	0	0	1	157	1	200
8/91	0	0	1	145	0	0	1	157	1	200
9/91	0	0	1	145	0	0	1	157	1	200
10/91	0	0	1	145	0	0	1	157	0	0
11/91	0	0	1	145	0	0	1	157	0	0
12/91	0	0	1	145	0	0	1	157	0	0
1/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
2/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
3/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
4/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
5/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
6/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
7/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
8/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
9/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
10/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
11/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
12/92	0	0	1	152	0	0	1	160	0	0
1/93	0	0	1	175	0	0	1	163	0	0
2/93	0	0	1	175	0	0	1	163	1	225
3/93	0	0	1	175	0	0	1	163	1	225
4/93	0	0	1	175	0	0	1	163	1	225
5/93	0	0	1	175	0	0	1	163	1	225
6/93	0	0	1	175	0	0	1	163	0	0
7/93	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	1	163	0	0
8/93	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	-4	-4	0	0
9/93	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4
10/93	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4
11/93	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
12/93	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4

Handling Don't Knows and Refusals
In PAPI years when the respondent did not know whether s/he had received benefits in the previous year, a "-2" was placed in all months and dollar values for that year. For respondents who refused to answer this question, "-1" was entered into all months and dollar values for that year.

In CAPI years, when asked for the start or stop date of a spell, a respondent could respond "don't know." When the respondent does not know (or refuses to answer) the start date of a spell of recipiency, s/he is then asked approximately how many months/weeks s/he received benefits and how much s/he received in the last month/week s/he received benefits. If a respondent does not know the start date and there are valid responses for these questions (i.e., responses greater than zero), the start date is set at the first possible point of the unfilled event history and "-2" is placed into the number of months that the respondent reports receiving. For example, if a respondent last interviewed in 1990 and being interviewed in 1993 responds that s/he has received benefits since January of the last interview year but does not know when s/he started receiving, the start date is set at January of 1990. If this same respondent reports that s/he received benefits for six months and received $200 the last month s/he received benefits, then "-2" would be filled into the January through June of 1990 receipt/non-receipt variables and $200 would be filled into the dollar values for these months. The receipt/non-receipt and dollar value monthly variable for July 1990 through the interview date would then be filled with zeros. If the respondent does not know the stop date but has reported a start date, the same logic is employed using the reported start date.

EDIT FLAGS

The dollar values elicited by the questions in the recipiency section of the questionnaires were meant to be monthly (weekly in the case of unemployment compensation) averages. However, some of the responses appear to be unrealistically high or low. When responses seem unreasonably high, one of the most likely reasons is that the respondent has reported a total value as opposed to a monthly/weekly average. When the event histories were created, all reported dollar values were first tested for their plausibility. Values which were determined to be "wrong" were then edited. The following describes the process by which the reported values were tested and assigned a *yearly* edit flag. Although the meaning of the edit flags is the same in PAPI years as in CAPI years, the editing process was slightly different for the two. Edit flag meanings are summarized in Table A15.3.

PAPI Years
For each year, average values were collected for each program's recipiency rates. From the average values, an "acceptable" range was constructed. In general, this range is constructed by setting the lower bound to be a fraction of the average and the upper bound to be a multiple of the average. Table A15.4 reports the ranges which were used in each year for each program. All dollar values which fell within the ranges defined in the table below were assumed to be correctly reported. These observations were left unedited and assigned an edit flag of "0." Reported values which fell below the lower bound were denoted with an edit flag of "1," but they were left unedited as there is no obvious explanation for these low figures.

There were some observations where the individual reported an average which was greater than 10,000 per month/week. These observations have been top-coded at 9996. In editing, these observations were not transformed; both monthly and yearly dollar values were left at 9996. These observations are identifiable by an edit flag of "6."

Table A15.3 Edit Flag Values for Recipiency Data

Value	Meaning of Flag
0	reported value within "acceptable" ranges— ***reported value*** used
1	reported value too low— ***reported value*** used
2	reported value too high but calculated value not within acceptable ranges—***reported value*** used
3	reported value too high—***calculated value*** used
4	reported value high but within range of preceding or following year— ***reported value*** used
5	reported value too high but calculated values not within range, however calculated value is within acceptable ranges of preceding or following year—***calculated value*** used
6	9996 top-code
7	flag for SSI variable not equal to PA variable (only used in 1980-1984 interview data)
9	(applies only to food stamps 1979 interview data variable) amount paid for stamps is known but the value is unknown or values is known but amount paid for stamps is unknown—dollar value set to -2
10	(applies only to food stamps 1979 interview data variable) reported amount paid for the stamps is greater than the reported value of the stamps—dollar value set to -2

Because data on Food Stamps in 1979 and SSI between 1980 and 1984 were collected differently (see the discussion in the section on Variable Creation in PAPI Interviews), there are some values of the edit flags which pertain specifically to them. If the editing which was required for the SSI variable was different from the editing required for the "public assistance and other welfare" variable, then the edit flag was set to "7." If the respondent reported the value of the Food Stamps but not the cost or reported the cost but not the value, the net transfer could not be determined. In these cases, the dollar values were set equal to "-2" and have edit flags equal to "9." There were also a small number of cases where the respondent reported a cost which was greater than the value of the Food Stamps. Again, the dollar values were set equal to "-2," but the edit flags were set equal to "10."

In the PAPI years, the total number of months that benefits were received were summed together. If the reported average monthly value was above the upper range, then a new average value was calculated by dividing the reported value by the total number of months that benefits were received. If this new figure fell above the lower bound, it was then assigned to be the monthly benefit and these observations were assigned an edit flag of "3." If the calculated average was less than the lower bound, the original reported figure was assigned to be the monthly benefit and these observations were assigned an edit flag of "2."

Two additional checks were performed on the PAPI data to ensure that the transformed data seemed consistent with values reported from other years. Observations whose calculated averages were too low (edit flags of "2") were compared to the value reported in the year immediately preceding and following them. If the computed value fell within 50% to 150% of the values reported in either the year preceding or following it, then the observation's monthly benefit was changed to the computed value, and the edit flag was set equal to "5." Observations whose calculated averages were above the lower bound (edit flag of "3") were compared to the

value reported in the year immediately preceding and following them. If the reported value fell within 50% to 150% of the values reported in either the year preceding or following it, then the reported value was assigned to be the monthly value, and the edit flag was set equal to "4."

For example, suppose a respondent reported that s/he received AFDC in January, February, and March of 1985 and the average monthly benefit was $750. This value is above the upper bound of $726 for 1985. The algorithm directs that the reported monthly benefit, $750, be divided by the total number of months benefits are received, 3. The resultant figure, $250, does fall within the acceptable ranges and would be assigned to each month, yielding a yearly total of $750. These observations would be assigned an edit flag of "3." However, this reported value would then also be compared to AFDC recipiency reported in 1984 and 1986. Suppose that this same respondent reported receiving AFDC in January through December of 1984 with an average monthly benefit of $725. Because this value is above the upper bound of $700 for 1984, an average value would be calculated for this year as well. However, the resultant average of $60 is less than the lower bound for this year. Each month would have been assigned a value of $725, and an edit flag of "2" would have been assigned for the year. When the reported value from 1984 is compared to that reported in 1985, it seems likely that the $750 reported in 1985 was the correct average. Thus, the monthly event history for this respondent would assign a value of $725 for all months in 1984 and $750 for January, February, and March of 1985. The edit flag would be "2" in 1984 and "4" in 1985.

Table A15.4 Acceptable Ranges: 1978 - 2000

	AFDC		***Food Stamps***		***SSI***		***Unemployment Compensation***	
	lower	*upper*	*lower*	*upper*	*lower*	*upper*	*lower*	*upper*
1978	10	537	21	244	79	631	36	158
1979	10	579	24	275	85	682	40	173
1980	10	586	28	316	93	742	43	187
1981	10	622	27	344	100	796	48	208
1982	10	643	30	342	107	858	50	217
1983	10	670	30	360	111	888	49	215
1984	10	700	31	364	114	915	51	222
1985	10	726	32	366	123	988	54	236
1986	10	742	35	400	127	1017	56	245
1987	10	771	36	415	132	1052	58	254
1988	10	794	41	478	139	1111	61	266
1989	10	815	45	511	152	1213	65	284
1990	10	809	48	549	162	1298	68	298
1991	10	786	48	544	181	1447	70	305
1992	10	875	48	550	193	1547	70	305
1993	10	844	48	555	190	1519	72	315
1994	10	827	49	560	195	1561	74	322
1995	10	808	50	568	200	1603	76	333
1996	10	808	50	568	200	1603	76	333
1998	10	949	63	735	210	1700	88	383

2000	10	949	63	735	210	1700	88	383

CAPI Years

For the CAPI years the reported value was filled into each month the respondent reported receiving benefits. The individual months were summed up and the **totals** were tested. The acceptable ranges were calculated by multiplying the upper and lower bounds by the number of months within the year that the respondent reported receiving benefits. If the value fell within the acceptable range then the year was assigned a flag of "0." If the total fell below the lower bound, then the year was assigned a flag of "1." If the total fell above the upper bound then an average was calculated by dividing the total by the number of months received. If the average was within the acceptable range, it was then assigned to be the yearly total. In addition, each month's value was divided by the total number of months. These observations are assigned edit flags of "3."

For example, consider a person whose monthly event history for AFDC for 1995 looks like the one below:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
0	0	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	0	2500	2500	2500	2500	22500

This respondent reported nine months of receipt so the range of acceptable values would be $846 *(9 x 94)* to $7,272 *(9 x 808)*. Because the $22,500 yearly total is above the calculated upper bound, an average is taken. The resultant $2,500 *(22,500/9)* does fall within the acceptable range and would become the yearly value. For 1995 for AFDC, this respondent would have an edit flag of "3" and the following event history:

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
0	0	278	278	278	278	278	0	278	278	278	278	2500

The additional comparison across years that was made on the PAPI data was not made on the CAPI data. In the CAPI years, individuals are often reporting multiple years within the same interview. If a respondent misinterprets the question the first time when asked to report the average amount received per month/week for one year, s/he is likely to do so for each year that s/he reports within a survey. Thus, it is likely that multiple values reported within a single interview will be similar from year to year and comparing them would not be useful.

FILL FLAGS

Because the new format of the CAPI questionnaire allows information to be collected from years when an individual had missed an interview, the number of noninterviews (-5's) appearing in the recipiency event history will not match the number of "official" noninterviews for the year. This is due to the fact that CAPI interviews collect information dating back to the last interview date. Thus, when a respondent is interviewed after missing an interview in the CAPI years, the -5's are replaced by the actual information. This same issue is encountered in the Workhistory data. In order to identify the "true" noninterviews in each year, a fill flag has been created. This is a monthly variable which indicates the interview year from which the information was collected. All data collected from PAPI interviews is identified with a fill flag of "0." For any of the PAPI years, the data will have come from the interview after that year, i.e., if March 1985 has a fill value of "0," then the data came from the 1986 interview. In the CAPI years, each year has been assigned a different value. Table A15.5 summarizes the values of these fill flags.

Table A15.5 Fill Flag Values: 1978 - 1996

Flag Value	*Interview Year*
0	PAPI data (1979 - 1992)
1	1993
2	1994
3	1996

Respondents with fill values higher than the flag value for the interview year have had data backfilled into them. For example, any observation from 1978 to 1991 that has a fill flag greater than zero has been backfilled.

FILL FLAGS FOR 1998

These flags contain data for all respondents, regardless of whether they were interviewed in a given survey year. They indicate either the survey period/year in which data for that respondent was collected, or the last survey period/year in which that respondent was interviewed. These flags correct the instances where the data appears as a –4 (valid skip- question not asked) but should actually be 0, indicating that the question was asked but no recipiency was reported. The flags and their definitions are listed below.

NONINT-FLAGS (flag to id non-interviews in created recipiency variables for a given year)

A code of '1' on this flag indicates that created recipiency variables for this year should be recoded to '-5'. This means that no interview has been conducted that would have collected information for this calendar year.

VMSNG-FLAGS (flag to id cases that were valid missings before '0's were recoded to '-4's aswell for all recipiency but spouse unemployment variables)

This flag applies to all amount variables except those pertaining to spouse unemployment (see SVMSNG-FLAGS) '0' values in the monthly and yearly amount of receipt variables were recoded to -4 for public release. These '0' values indicated respondents who were asked the questions and reported no receipt. Other respondents who were not asked the questions were coded '-4' and retained that code for public release. A code of '1' on this flag indicates that the respondent was always coded '-4' and should remain so. All other monthly and yearly amount of receipt variables can be recoded to '0' if users wish.

SVMSNG-FLAGS (flag to id cases that were valid missings before '0's were recoded to '-4's aswell for spouse unemployment variables)

This flag applies only to amount variables pertaining to spouse unemployment. (See VMSNG-FLAGS for flag pertaining to other amount variables). '0' values in the monthly and yearly amount of receipt variables were recoded to -4 for public release. These '0' values indicated respondents who were asked the questions and reported no receipt. Other respondents who were not asked the questions were coded '-4' and retained that code for public release. A code of '1' on this flag indicates that the respondent was always coded '-4' and should remain so. All other monthly and yearly amount of receipt variables can be recoded to '0' if users wish. This flag

applies to all amount variables except those pertaining to spouse unemployment (see SVMSNG-FLAGS).

These flags were created for the 1998 release only.